per the definition of sickness adopted by it. The latest data us available from the RBI since 1983 are shown below:

Pericd end ing	No. oI'. iick units	Annual outstanding (Rs. crores)
Decert'ber, 1983	80110	3101 -29
December, 1984	93252	3638-39
December, 1985	119606	4270 -93
June, 1986	130606	<663 -23

(c) To revive the sick industrial units in the country, the Government have taken various steps. The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring system and for arresting industrial sickness at an incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time. The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units on merits of each case. In addition, Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985" which provides for setting up of a quasi-judicial body designated as the 'Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction' (BIFR) to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner. The BIFR has become operational with effect from 15th May, 1987.

leserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI, both in the large nnd small scale sectors.

Surplus staff in public sector enterprises

872. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer the answer to Unstarred Question 567 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd March 1987 and state:

(a) how many of the surplus staff have been relieve from service under the 'Golden Handshake Scheme' from its introduction to date;

(b) the amount of money involved thwein; and

(c) whether Government propose to make an assessment of the number of surplus staff in the public sector units under this Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Retrenchment of Employees of N. P. C.C.

873. SHRI R. SAM AB ASI V A RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the National Projects Construction Cor-portion had retrenched 500 employees;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that such a large number of employees have become surplus all of a sudden in the NPCC; and

(c) whether they have been paid all the retrenchment benefits as applicable to them under the rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI I SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) Owing to the closure/tapering of various I works and after keeping in view its man-i power requirements, the NPCC had offered alternate jobs in the security discipline to 570 workers. Out of them, 70 workmen have accepted the offer and have been aborbed. The remaining 500 workmen have been retrenched on payment of re-trenchment compensation and all benefits due to them.

Study on the working of the public under-takings

874. SHRI KALPNATH RAI:

SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made I of the working of the public undertakings

and if so, the result thereof and whether any measures have been devised to reduce the running costs of the projects and increase their profitability; and

(b) if so. what are the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): fa) and (b) A study on the working of public sector undertakings is made annually and the report is being placed on the Table of the House in the Budget Session. Measures to reduce running costs and to increase profitability are given in Chapter-10 of Volume-I of the Public Enterprises Survey for the year 1985-86 placed on the Table of the House during the 1987 Budget Session.

बिहार में कोयले की धूल पर आधारित बिजली संयंत्र का स्थापित किया जाना

875. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :**
श्री रामचंद्र विकल :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कोयले का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना होता है और कोयले की कितनी डस्ट बेकार चली जाती है तथा क्या सरकार कोयले के धूल कणों पर आधारित बिजलीघर स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है ताकि इसका सदुपयोग हो सके और बिजली की कमी भी दूर की जा सके;

(ख) क्या कोयले अथवा कोयले के धूल पर आधारित बिजली संयंत्र बिहार में स्थापित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि आजकल उद्योग को बिजली की पूर्ति न किये जाने के कारण उद्योगपति बिहार छोड़कर जा रहे हैं और बिजली की कमी किसानों के लिए भी भारी कठिनाइयां पैदा कर रही है और यदि हां, तो सरकार वर्तमान पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में विद्युत विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रांहतगी) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान बिहार राज्य में कोयले का उत्पादन नीचे दिए गए अनुसार हुआ था :—

(मिलियन टन में)

	1985-86	1986-87
कोयले का उत्पादन	54.30	58.91

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के अधीन आने वाली कंपनियों में कोयले की धूल (कोल डस्ट) बेकार नहीं जा रही है ।

(ख) सातवीं योजना के लक्ष्यों में बिहार में कोयले पर आधारित निम्नलिखित ताप विद्युत संयंत्र स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है :—

1. पतरातू यूनिट 10	110 मेगावाट
2. मुजफ्फरपुर यूनिट 2	110 मेगावाट
3. तेनूघाट	210 मेगावाट

बिहार में कोयला-धूलि पर आधारित विद्युत संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) जी, नहीं । बिहार में विद्युत की मांग और उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए उद्योगों सहित विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की सप्लाई राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है । राज्य में विद्युत की उपलब्धता में सुधार लाने के लिए 67.26 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से, जिसमें केन्द्र का भाग 25.81 करोड़ रुपए है, पतरातू, बरौनी और कारबीघैया ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है । इसके अतिरिक्त सातवीं योजनावधि के दौरान बिहार में 478.9 मेगावाट क्षमता चालू करने का लक्ष्य है, जिसमें से 220 मेगावाट क्षमता चालू की जा चुकी है । पूर्वी क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं से भी बिहार को उनका हिस्सा प्राप्त होगा ।

Retention and pool price mechanism

876. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the new Drugs Price Control Order the retention and pool price mechanism operating through the Drug Price Equalisation